AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Great thoughts, reduced to practice, become great acts.—Hazlitt.

Editorial

Reprinted A. F. of L. News Supplement of November 24.

Let's Be "Union Label Conscious"

The one emblem that most truly represents the fruits of ceaseless toil and all effort for the betterment of mankind, from Alpha to Omega, from the days of serfdom to the present advanced state of wage earners, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is the Union Label.

The Union Label, Shop Card or Button, of each respective craft, affords the only positive assurance that the goods purchased were (1) made by capable workers fairly compensated for their work, (2) not made by child labor and (3) not produced by "sweatshop" methods.

When you demand Union-Made goods and Union services you (1) help yourself, (2) help your fellow-man and (3) help the advancement of civilization to higher standards and accomplishment.

These simple truths must be plain to all who toil; their origin a part of the struggle of all wage earners and their worth apparent. Absolutely nothing has happened to detract from the meaning or the value of the Union Label.

Let us, therefore, become more "Union Label conscious"; let us support, individually and collectively, with whatever buying power we may possess, Union-Made goods and Union services; let's support "our own."

Won't YOU become now and remain always a consistent supporter of this great emblem of progress? Won't YOU urge upon your family and upon your friends the advisability of always demanding the Union Label? Won't YOU help make America "Union Label conscious" for your own sake, for humanity's sake?

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, with the earnest cooperation of local organizations throughout the country, is conducting a well defined and greatly needed campaign in behalf of Union-Made goods and Union services.

Won't YOU join in the spirit of the occasion and aid in practical results by helping to make all people "Union Label conscious"?

Whatever the need in a community, there is a UNION-MADE product; whatever the need for service, there is a UNION service.

Remember, there is NO substitute for the Union Label!

Maladministration by Utility Executives

The Federal Trade Commission does not stand alone in charging the executives of many public utility companies with maladministration verging on criminality. Financial writers, usually the first to concoct alibis for the utility magnates, now admit that officials of public utility holding companies have far overstepped the limits of honesty in conducting the affairs of these business excrescences. In an analysis of utility stocks and bonds as investments, Charles F. Speare, well-known commentator on corporation matters, places responsibility for the wholesale declines in market prices of these securities directly on the "scandals of the power and light business, unearthed since the depression began," which have centered in the public utility holding companies, adding:

> **"There is a growing body of public opinion that they have no place in the economic system of this country and that a considerable portion of the high cost of power and light is due to the tax which they make on the operating units. It is argued that all services performed by one company for the other should be at cost. The custom formerly was general among holding companies to saddle their producing units with charges so high that they were compelled to exact rates from the public inconsistent with a return on their investment if operated independently."**

Turning to the millions of dollars worth of stocks and bonds which these holding companies, with the assistance of bankers, have unloaded on people of small means, Mr. Speare says:

> **"Flagrant acts of overcapitalization and involved financial structures of certain public utility groups dominated by private bankers managements, who have scattered their almost worthless securities over the country, have done much to arouse the antagonism of investors. Their complaints are reflected in rate reductions and reports such as that of the New York Power Authority."**

The report of the New York Power Authority declared, after a careful investigation, that, on the basis of actual costs, including a 6 per cent return to capital, the average charge for delivering electricity to homes and farms in New York State should not be in excess of 3½ cents a kilowatt hour for the use of 50 kilowatts instead of the average of 6 cents which the consumers are now paying.

Mr. Speare asserts that the public utility holding company was the device developed by the financial racketeers in utility securities "for doing the things in the industry which should have been left undone and from which it has received a black eye." He concludes that the holding company is breaking down and that the best investments in utilities are those which are largely operating companies.

It is understood in official circles in Washington that one of the results of the revelations made by the Federal Trade Commission will be the enactment by the Congress of which convenes in January of laws which will subject the utility companies to a long-deserved Federal control, thus ending the evils which have compelled patriotic citizens to regard them as subversive institutions animated by purposes antagonistic to the higher principles of true Americanism.

"Technicality" in Mooney Case

An illuminating light on the reasons which animated the California courts to railroad Thomas J. Mooney to life imprisonment, and keep him jailed even after indisputable facts showed that the authorities relied upon perjured testimony to convict him, is revealed in the open letter which Raymond Moley, editor of "Today," wrote to Governor Merriam, urging him to pardon Mooney before the Supreme Court of the United States reviews the case. Mr. Moley said:

> **"I am quite familiar with the reasons that lie beneath the vast technicalities which, up to this time, have kept Mooney a prisoner. These reasons were rendered to the barest terms by a lawyer—and a distinguished one—in California, who, on one occasion, told me that even though the trial of Mooney for the bombings of July 22, 1916, might have a miscarriage of justice, the real fact was that Mooney was a menace to the peace and order of the state—a bad man—and that it was the part of wisdom to keep such a man out of mischief."**

The American Federation of Labor held from the beginning that the conviction of Mooney was based upon testimony so flimsy it should have had no standing in a court of law. This view has been confirmed by two Federal commissions—one appointed by President Wilson and one by President Hoover—which found the trial was so tainted by perjury that his conviction was a disgrace to all traditions of American jurisprudence.

Despite this accumulated evidence tending to sustain Mooney's innocence, governor after governor of California has refused to pardon him. They evidently took the view of the "distinguished" lawyer cited by Mr. Moley that, because he was a "bad" man from the viewpoint of California big business, he should be kept in jail for life, although by all the canons of decency and justice his conviction and sentence were nothing less than a judicial lynching.

Mr. Moley would perform a creditable service by making public the name of the "distinguished" California lawyer who held that because certain interests dislike the views and actions of a citizen it is therefore the function of the courts to give him a life term in prison on perjured testimony.

Unemployment Greater than Last Year; Less Effort by Industry Is Blamed

Statistics Show 10,671,000 Out of Work; Relief Needs Growing

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement on unemployment:

"We are entering the winter of 1934 with 550,000 more out of work than we had at this time last year. The American Federation of Labor estimate shows 10,671,000 without work in industry in October, 1934, as compared to 10,122,000 in October 1933.

"Business activity in October this year was 2.6 per cent below last year and this accounts partly for the increase in unemployment. Partly, however, it is due to the fact that the effort to increase employment in industry is not so general as it was at this time last year.

"The serious implications of this increase in unemployment cannot be overemphasized. Relief next this winter is already higher than it was last year. Reports from urban areas show that in October, 1934, the number on relief rolls was 30 per cent greater than in October 1933. In August, the latest month for which we have complete figures for relief in the country as a whole, there were 900,000 more cases or nearly 3,000,000 more persons on relief rolls than in August last year, an increase of 50 per cent. The total financial obligation for relief had increased from $61,470,000 to $149,426,000, or more than doubled. This means that, in addition to the increase in unemployment, those who have been unemployed for a long time have exhausted their resources; those who once had savings are now wholly dependent on relief. Food prices have increased and the cost of relief is greater; also relief in some cases is more adequate.

"Unquestionably our relief problem this winter is the most serious this nation has ever faced. Trade union unemployment figures show a greater increase in unemployment from October to November this year than last year and part time work in November (first half) is higher than ever before in the history of our figures. In addition, water transportation, theatres and all the manufacturing groups, there are more on part-time than last year. Thus many of those who have jobs are finding their incomes lower than last year.

"Government emergency work was provided in October as follows: 506,000 on PWA; $62,000 on CCC. In addition an average of 1,392,000 had work each week on the ERA work program."

Davis' Report on NRA Compliance Asks Separation of Labor Complaints

Recommendations Under Consideration by Board; May Affect NRA Basic Policy.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Proposals for basic revision of NRA compliance and enforcement methods have been made to the National Industrial Recovery Board by William H. Davis. Mr. Davis, former director of compliance, was persuaded to return to NRA on a part-time basis as far as his private business permits, in a new assignment as special advisor on compliance and enforcement problems.

The Board has just made public, recommends separate treatment of labor provisions and trade practice provisions.

Mr. Davis definitely urges that initiation of and primary responsibility for compliance in trade practice provisions should be shifted to code authorities as soon as possible. Greater use of the facilities and powers of the Federal Trade Commission in enforcing trade practice rules is also recommended.

The report as a whole is still under consideration by the Board and was made public in the belief that discussion of its proposals would aid in determination of basic NRA policies.

A significant feature of the report is contained in the final paragraph, but

> **"It is fundamentally important that the country should understand that NRA code enforcement is going to be conducted within the law; that it will be carried on in accordance with the temper of our people along the well-trodden paths of constitutional procedure."**

Mr. Davis proposed separation of trade practice provisions of codes into three classes:

1. Those which by public acceptance, industry practice and court decisions have already become established, such as prohibitions of misrepresentation, bribery, hidden rebates, etc. These should be enforced directly in the courts.

2. Those which prohibit practices not commonly established and recognized as unfair, or on which there is neither common agreement nor court precedent. They should not be so enforced as to arrest public support of the code program until and unless their merit and public acceptance is developed, and their legal and economic justification is established by the Federal Trade Commission or court decisions.

3. Those which experience has shown to be unenforceable or economically unwise. They should be dropped by code revision.

It is Mr. Davis' conception that all Class 2 provisions would gradually grow into either Class 1 or Class 3 but he did not undertake to specify which groups of code provisions now fall into Classes 2 and 3. He will soon begin a study of specific code groups.

In separating labor and trade practice provisions, Mr. Davis proposes that the existing NRA organization of NRA be transformed into a code labor enforcement service and that there be created separately, under and within the administrative divisions of NRA, a code administrative service for assistance to and supervision of code authorities.

In the labor field, while NRA would, of course, have all questions arising under Section 7-A wholly to the Labor Relations Boards. Mr. Davis suggested that the labor enforcement service might be available to these boards for investigatory work.

President Green Talks To Rubber Workers

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Akron, Ohio.—"Before passage of legislation creating Section 7-A of the Recovery Act, rubber workers existed in a condition of individual servitude," President Green told over 3,000 rubber workers in an address here, and added that this condition is now passed.

"No corporation is going to deny us the fruits of our victory," President Green continued.

Another significant statement was: "If corporations know nothing but the law of force, if reason fails them they still possesses the right to go out on strike."

"Labor concedes employers all their right in self-government," President Green stated, "but we demand that labor have every right to which it is entitled."

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered a vote of employes to select representatives for collective bargaining in the two big plants of the Goodrich and Firestone rubber concerns here.

FARM INCOME HIGHER, NEW REPORT SHOWS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Farmers' cash income from marketings of crops and livestock, benefit payments by the AAA, and from sales of cattle to the government totaled $736,000,000 in October, compared with $659,000,000 in September, and $620,000,000 in October last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The total for 10 months this year was $5,045,000,000 compared with $4,899,000,000 for the corresponding period last year, or an increase of nearly $1,000,000,000. The major part of this increase came from farm marketings, which yielded $4,614,000,000 during the first 10 months of this year, compared with $3,967,000,000 last year. Income from benefit payments and sales of cattle to the government totaled $423,000,000 this year against $132,000,00 last year.

Cash income from the sale of farm products in October, excluding sale of cattle to the government, totaled $631,000,000 compared with $513,000,000 in September and $564,000,000 in October last year.

LABOR ADVISORY BOARD OPENS NEW YORK BRANCH

Miss Rose Schneiderman in Charge, Assisted by Raymond Wilmotte

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York.—A branch office of the NRA Labor Advisory Board has been opened at 45 Broadway, New York, according to an official announcement by Margaret S. Stabler, secretary to the board.

It is stated the New York office will assist New York unions and the code authorities located in New York in any possible manner, just as they are assisted by the Labor Advisory Board in Washington.

Miss Ruth Schneiderman, a member of the NRA Labor Advisory Board, has been placed in charge of the New York office. She is being assisted by Raymond Wilmotte.

Opening of the New York office followed consideration of the matter November 22 at a regular meeting of the Labor Advisory Board in Washington.

NRA Officials Try For 40-Hour Week

Oppose A. F. of L. Demand for 30-Hour Week; Apparently Have Own Plans.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—NRA supervisors are reported to be drafting a recommendation for a uniform 40-hour week and to be prepared to urge its adoption in the 400 basic and supplemental manufacturing codes.

This is regarded as directly opposed to the view of the American Federation of Labor, which is bound to work for the establishment of the 30-hour week work week, under mandate of the fifty-fourth annual convention of that body.

The 40-hour week proposal is expected to go first to the Recovery Board and eventually to the White House for consideration in dealing with Congressional work-week moves, since it is known that a 35-hour-week bill will be introduced in the next Congress.

It is understood that administrators of 140 light manufacturing codes have joined with the "heavy" group for a 40-hour-week maximum.

Notwithstanding all clever efforts to forestall action on the A. F. of L. proposed 30-hour work week and establishment by statute, it is confidently predicted by labor officials that such a law will actually be passed by the next Congress.

LABOR TO CO-OPERATE IN INVESTIGATION OF AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Detroit, Mich.—General Organizer F. J. Dillon, in charge of organization work in the automobile industry, has been summoned to Washington by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Green and laying before him data with regards to the publication of the code of automobile industry as recently announced by the President of the United States. Before departing, Mr. Dillon issued the following statement:

> **"Any study or investigation of the automobile industry, in order to serve its purpose and contribute to the correction of prevailing ills within the industry, must of necessity embrace a comprehensive study and investigation of these problems which so vitally affect the employment and well-being of the thousands of men and women engaged in this large industry. For many years the demands of automobile workers, men and women alike, have been the burden of employment fluctuations, speeding-up processes, problems of mass production, piece-work systems, bonus systems and all the various other intricate and complicated methods which are in use in automobiles, which so vitally affect the welfare of the worker."**

"In addition to this, there should be an investigation of the monies which in the various plants have been expended in the development of company unions and what effect this has had upon the earnings of the employes within the industry.

"The Detroit office of the American Federation of Labor will cooperate and all of its facilities and data will be available for the use of those who may be assigned by the President to make this study and it is undoubtedly the hope of every automobile worker throughout the entire industry that out of this investigation will come not only a better understanding of the nature of the industry but a relationship between employer and employes which shall be founded upon the basis of mutual understanding that can be utilized in future days as an instrumentality to keep the industry in a proper state and loyalty to the worker, management, as well as the stockholders, bigger and better values for their energies."

Report New NRA Law Has Been Prepared

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—It is reported here that administration sources have quietly prepared a proposed Federal incorporation act, for submission to the forthcoming Congress, probably intended to supplant the National Recovery Act, which expires next June.

F. R. Eldridge, chief of the commercial intelligence division of the Department of Commerce, is known to be one of those entrusted with working out such a proposal.

In the proposed legislation, firms doing an interstate business could apply for incorporation under the act and receive it by stipulation, in lieu of the present NRA codes. Concerns which declined to come under the act would continue to operate under NRA codes, it is planned.

"Big business," as represented by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, also certain big banking interests controlling industries, are said to be working for a similar plan, and this might be it, although the vested interests are insisting that the provisions of Section 7-A of the Recovery Act be entirely eliminated. This, it is reasonably certain, accounts for well-informed officials, will never come to pass.

Workers Can Sue If Underpaid, Say NRA Advisors

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—An article written by three NRA advisors and appearing in the George Washington Law Review, states that any employe who is paid less than the minimum wage specified in the code of fair practice under which his employer operates, need not wait for legal action by the Government, but may go to court himself and recover the difference.

Prof. Thomas C. Billing, of West Virginia University; J. Albert Pridmore, of the Ohio bar, and Philip Herrick, local analyst, in the article, cite portions of the National Industrial Recovery Act sanctions underlying it and court decisions to support their contention.

A. G. M'KNIGHT NAMED NRA ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—In a further move to effect compliance, A. G. McKnight, Director of the Litigation Division, has been appointed special assistant general counsel for the NRA.

He will make a motion-wide study of conditions as they relate to the legal aspects of compliance and enforcement and, on the basis of this survey, advise and make recommendations to the National Industrial Recovery Board, the General Counsel and the Director of Field Administration and Enforcement with respect to procedure in code enforcement problems.

Mr. McKnight will maintain his status as head of the Litigation Division, which, under his direction, has won more than 90 per cent of the legal actions in which it has appeared as counsel.

5,000,000 Workers In Group Insurance

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York.—Whether or not it is aimed at future efforts for unemployment insurance and adequate State workmen's compensation funds is not stated, but the National Industrial Conference Board, powerful anti-labor organization, has issued a bulletin indicating the fact that the families of nearly 5,000,000 workers in the United States are protected by 48,512,000,000 of group life insurance. About $6,000 group insurance contracts are in force.

Building Trades Department Convention Elects Officers

Eight Organizations Respond to Call Issued by President Green, Pursuant to the Mandate of 54th Annual A. F. of L. Convention; Seven Are Represented at Washington Meet.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The twenty-eighth official annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in Washington, November 26, 27 and 28.

The convention had been officially called by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., November 8, pursuant to the definite mandate of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, recently held in San Francisco.

According to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the convention is the supreme authority of the Federation; also, the Building Trades Department is a department within the Federation and subject to its mandate.

Eight Organizations Respond

According to the report of the Committee on Credentials, the official call had been issued to the presidents of the following organizations:

Asbestos workers; boilermakers; bricklayers and masons; bridge and structural iron workers; carpenters; electrical workers; elevator constructors; operating engineers; granite cutters; hod carriers; wood, wire and metal lathers; marble, stone and slate polishers; sheet metal workers; painters, decorators and paperhangers; plasterers; plumbers and steamfitters; roofers; stone cutters; teamsters, and to M. J. McDonough, secretary of the Building Trades Department.

Delegates Attending

The following named organizations replied to the convention call and submitted names of delegates as noted, all of whom were approved by the Committee on Credentials:

Bricklayers and masons: J. A. Pumphrey, James Palmer, Richard J. Gray, John J. Gleeson, Walter V. Price and Frank P. Masterson.

Carpenters: William L. Hutcheson, Frank Duffy, J. W. Williams, T. M. Guerin, Thomas Flynn, William J. Kelly and Charles Hanson.

Electrical workers: D. W. Tracy, G. M. Bugniazet, E. D. Bieretz, J. S. McDonagh, Edward F. Kiefer, Arthur Bennett and Charles L. Reed.

Engineers: John Possehl, P. J. Fitzgerald, Joseph S. Fay, William P. Hines and Alternate for either Fay or Maloney, J. B. Rowe.

Hod carriers: Joseph V. Moreschi, Herbert Rivers, Joseph Canevari, J. B. Eichison and A. C. D'Andrea.

Marble polishers: William McCarthy and Joseph McInerney.

Painters (delegates named, but not attended): Fred Waddell, L. M. Rafferty, James Knoud, A. W. Wallace and A. J. McKeon.

Teamsters: Daniel J. Tobin, Thomas L. Hughes, Michael J. Cashal and Thomas P. O'Brien.

All of the delegates named were present and seated, except those of the painters, who orwarded a letter saying they would not participate in the Building Trades Department convention.

Orderly Sessions

President Green called the convention to order at the time specified—10 A. M., Monday, November 26—and Secretary Morrison was named secretary pro tem of the convention.

All necessary committees were appointed and functioned in the usual manner, Regular sessions were held and the convention proceeded in an orderly fashion throughout.

During the course of the convention, conferences were held and every possible effort made to adjust differences within the Department.

It has been observed and generally appreciated that President Green has labored long and earnestly, in accordance with the official duties devolving upon him, to effect amicable adjustment of differences within the Building Trades Department, without favor or partiality, and without personal interest beyond the good of the American labor movement.

Officers Elected

At the final session, Wednesday afternoon, November 28, the following officers were elected for the Building Trades Department by the convention:

President, J. W. Williams (carpenters).

First vice president, John Possehl (engineers).

Second vice president, Richard J. Gray (bricklayers and masons).

Third vice president, D. W. Tracy (electrical workers).

Fourth vice president, William McCarthy (marble polishers).

Fifth vice president, Thomas L. Hughes (teamsters).

Sixth vice president, Joseph V. Moreschi (hod carriers and building laborers).

Secretary-treasurer, Herbert Rivers (hod carriers and building laborers).

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department is composed of the president and six vice presidents.

Hope for Progress

It is mutually hoped by responsible labor leaders everywhere, according to an interpretation of available opinion, that the Building Trades Department may continue to strive faithfully for the best interests of all employes of the great building industry, in keeping with the sound traditions and established policies of the American Federation of Labor.

Window Glass Code Finally Approved

Long Hours, Low Wages and Southern Differential Mark Code Which Favor Manufacturers.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The National Industrial Recovery Board has approved a code of fair competition for the window glass manufacturing industry, to become effective December 3. The code's provisions include:

Basic minimum wages of 40 cents per hour in the North and 35 cents per hour in the South; a basic maximum working period of 72 hours every 14 days; classification of customers by the members of the industry in filing price terms; prohibition of "educational."

Labor cannot regard the code as anything but highly favorable to manufacturers.

The industry is defined as "the manufacture and sale of primary window glass." Three of the 17 members do about 73 per cent of its business, which totaled $10,000,000 in 1931.

Estimated employment increased from 3,000 early in 1933 to 4,500 later in the year. The code's hour provisions are expected to restore employment to the 1929 level of 5,000.

Working time is limited to six days of any week and eight hours in any 24-hour period, six hours weekly overtime is permitted at one and one-half the regular wage rate. Exceptions to these general rules permit employes engaged in continuous processes to work 84 hours in any 14-day period, and six hours in any week, with provisions for six hours overtime in a 24-hour period to meet the demands of shift rotation or necessary replacement of absent workmen.

Clerical and office employes have a minimum wage of $15 weekly, and a basic work week of 40 hours.

Each member of the industry who contributes to support of the code is to have one representative on the Code Authority.

PRESIDENT GREEN SCORES RICHBERG'S BLAST AGAINST RIGHT OF MAJORITY RULE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Although the National Labor Relations Board has definitely established the "principle of "majority rule" in industry, in at least two different decisions, Donald R. Richberg, widely known New Deal leader whom some are fearful has come under the influence of "big business" in recent months, is reported as having expressed his personal opinion that the majority rule is not logical or proper. Undue credence and wide publicity was given to this mere expression of opinion, it is believed by labor leaders.

Taking cognizance of the "big play" given the Richberg statement, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said: "In any conflict of interpretations, labor accepts that of the National Labor Relations Board, the judicial tribunal created by Congress for the purpose of interpreting Section 7-A and applying it to particular cases."

"Labor cannot and will not accept Richberg's interpretation. Under his interpretation, a corporation can absolutely control the economic destines of all its workers."

SENATOR M'CARRAN AIDING UNION IN FIGHT FOR QUICK FEDERAL PAY RESTORATION

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—"It doesn't make any difference who leads the fight," said Senator McCarran to a delegation of representatives of organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. "The only thing we are after is to obtain full restoration January first.

"I am perfectly willing to follow any Senator who is trying to advance this cause and to be of any usefulness I can to obtain this justified pay restoration."

Senator McCarran received representatives of all of the A. F. of L. affiliates. Preliminary to a call of preliminary steps to be taken in the pay restoration attack.

The Senator was very outspoken in his statements that the Government pay cut is indefensible and should be repealed at the earliest date.

The members of the delegation thanked the Senator for his gallant leadership of the pay restoration fight in the last Congress and assured him of their desire to see him in the forefront this year.

The representatives conferring with the Senator were the Executive Committee of the General Conference on Economy Legislation which President Green of the American Federation of Labor brought into existence in January, 1932.

WYOMING AND UTAH COAL MINERS WORKING

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—According to Virgil Wright, secretary-treasurer of District No. 22, United Mine Workers of America, comprising the States of Wyoming and Utah, practically all mines in the district are now employed.

Mines operating include in Sweetwater and Lincoln Counties, Wyoming, are over two weeks behind in filling orders. A Utah operator has asked a code exemption, citing that without it the mines would not be able to provide sufficient output for the demand in case of a cold snap or blizzard. The code permits miners to work five days a week. The condition here is not regarded as normal and may not last.